

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1857.

NUMBER 60.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—**IN ADVANCE.**—Daily Journal
and Evening Daily, \$4 per Tri-Weekly \$6. Weekly \$8. Evening
Bulletin \$5 a year or 12½ cents a week. Mailed \$8.
CLOTH PAICES.—IN ADVANCE.—Country Dailies or Tri-
Weekly \$12. Weekly \$12. Copy 2 years \$8. 3 copies 1 year
\$3. Copy \$12. 15 copies or more \$10 each.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be
discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for),
the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued,
at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our
custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance,
or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.
Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE
JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines \$1.00
One square, 10 lines
agts. \$1.00
Do, each additional line, Do, two months, \$6.00
Do, per year, \$25.00
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Do, four months, \$15.00
Do, two weeks, \$3.50
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Standing card, four lines or less, per annum, \$15.00
One square, changeable price, per annum, 40.00
Do, do, two times per week, per annum, 60.00
Do, do, the same, do, do, 100.00
Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements paid at intervals—\$1 for first insertion
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Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

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at a time, and will be charged quarterly.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and
commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or
similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire compa-
nies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-
price.

Marriage and death published as news. Obituaries and
funeral notices and advertisements. Inserted in edit-
orial columns and intended to promote private interests, con-
sidered per line, those only inserted at the discretion of the
editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by
the real name of the author.

Stands and advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and
12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a
new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular
packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one
boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements for the Louisville and Lexington Bulletin
will be charged half the above price if inserted in Daily Journal
and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin,
one-fourth the above price.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are
charged an extra price.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each
square 10 lines, \$1 for first insertion.

Each square 10 lines, \$1.50 for each continuance.

Written notes must be given to take out and stop ad-
vertisements of yearly advertisements before the year expires,
otherwise they will be continued.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be continued
without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made
for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1857.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—
The annual report of the President and Directors of the
Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the year end-
ing October, 1857, has just been published. It
is a document of much interest to the people of this
city and Southern Kentucky. The welfare of Louis-
ville, her commercial prosperity, and the apprecia-
tion of the value of her real estate are now mainly
dependent upon the speedy completion of this enter-
prise. She can no longer afford to look only to river
transportation for her Southern commercial connec-
tions, and this road is the connecting link which will
pour into her lap a vast trade and commerce that she
cannot expect to retain or to increase without a rail-
road connection with the railroad systems of the
Southern States. The citizens of Louisville are di-
rectly and greatly interested in this undertaking and
will hail with gratification every added evidence of
its progress.

The report is a plain business document, setting
forth the progress of the work, the expenditures al-
ready made, the estimated cost of the work yet to
be done, and a statement of the means of the com-
pany available for this purpose. The main road is
completed and in running order to Rolling Fork,
thirty-one miles from this city. The bridge across
Rolling Fork, composed of two spans of two hun-
dred feet each, is finished, and the track-laying has
advanced southward from that point about one mile,
and will soon be finished to within seven miles of
Elizabethtown. If no unexpected obstruction to
the progress of the work is presented, it is believed
that by April next the grade over Muldrough's hill
will be ready for the track, and that, by midsum-
mer or autumn, the grading will be completed to a
point two and a half miles south of Green river or
about seventy-five miles from Louisville. The
bridge across Green river will be one thousand feet
long and thirty feet high. As to the prospects for
the completion of the road in running order to that
point, the President, in his report, says:

From the point to which the track will reach this fall to
a point two and a half miles south of Green river is about
forty miles. The cost to iron that part of the road will
necessarily depend on the cost of iron-delivered at Louis-
ville. It is believed that the iron will be delivered at
the cost of \$100 per ton, or \$100 per ton. As
assume that as the price of iron, it will cost about three hun-
dred thousand dollars to haul the road from the junction
to the top of Muldrough's hill, to put the iron chairs,
spikes, and cross-ties, and lay the track for the
forty miles, and the cost of the hundred thousand dollars
will be created in addition to the available means now at
the command of the company. If it is desired to press the
entire grade, masonry, and bridging to completion on the
whole line within the next two years, it is believed
that the board of directors will be compelled to make
a large additional outlay.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, after the
reading of the President's message, Mr. Douglass
expressed his approval of that document, save the
Kansas question. The subject caused an animated
debate, which will be found in our telegraph column.

The House was engaged in a discussion about the
public printer.

It is reported that private advices received in
Washington represent the political condition of Mex-
ico as worse than is reported in the published ac-
counts, and that the next advices thence are looked
for with deep anxiety by the Mexican legation in
that city.

We have received from our postmaster, F. S.
J. Ronald, Esq., the report of the Postmaster Gen-
eral. It occupies fifty octavo pages, and much of it
is devoted to a discussion upon the overland Cali-
fornia mail route.

DR. HAY'S LECTURE.—Dr. Hays's lecture last
night was deeply interesting. He portrayed in
vivid language the wonders of the frozen regions of
the North. He will lecture again to-night.

An impudent editor in Alabama wants to
know when we "intend to pay the 'debt of nature'?"
We are inclined to think that when nature gets
her due from him it will be by an *execution*.

[From this morning's Journal.]

A SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

The President, referring to the financial crisis, concludes thus: "But this I say after long reflection, if experience shall prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well regulated banks might afford, without, at the same time, suffering the calamities which the excess of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the country, it would then be the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency, and to confine them to the functions of banks of deposit or discount."

In referring to public lands, he says: They should be disposed of so as to furnish homes for a hardy and independent race—honest, industrious citizens desirous to cultivate the soil.

To squander away the public domain upon objects of questionable constitutionality is a violation of the most important trust committed to any people. He deprecates the speculation in public lands, and says that the public surveys ought only to keep pace with the tide of emigration. If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, other sections should be retained, subject to actual settlers, at moderate prices. He says that making presents to Indians has been found to be ineffectual, and recommends the policy of colonizing them in suitable localities and imparting to them the rudiments of education and habits of industry.

He says that the late financial revolution has not been without a good effect, should it cause a return of the practice of wise and judicious economy in public and private expenditures.

The President takes strong grounds against the practice whereby the two houses of Congress defer the passage of their most important bills until nearly the last moment of the session, and expresses his determination to approve no bill unless time shall be afforded him for its examination, as required by the constitution. He recommends that Congress agree to present no bill for his approval during the two last days of each session.

XXXVIII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Senate.—Mr. Douglass expressed himself favorable to all the views contained in the President's message, except those relative to Kansas and the Leavenworth convention. At an early day he would express his views and give the reasons why he believed the people of Kansas had not been left as their organic law declared, perfectly free from form, to regulate their institutions in their own way.

Mr. Gwin offered a substitute that all printing be executed by the printer to the Senate at the last session.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, coincided in Douglass's views respecting the Leavenworth convention. At an early day he would speak on the subject, and insist to the extent of his ability that the people of Kansas should be treated like all others, and have the earliest opportunity to regulate such institutions as they wish to live under.

Mr. Davis concurred in the views of the President concerning the Kansas question, and should the promised remarks of Douglass before he expressed his own views.

Mr. Bigler gave notice that he should defend the position assumed by the President to the best of his ability and respond to Mr. Douglass.

Mr. Douglass accepted Mr. Gwin's substitute.

Mr. Hale spoke in opposition to the constitution framed by the Leavenworth convention, arguing that it would perpetuate slavery in Kansas whether the people of Kansas accepted or rejected the slavery clause.

Mr. Seward was glad to hear the supporters of the President explain his position, for it seemed to him that the message was very lame and impotent in its arguments on Kansas, and that something more would be necessary to satisfy the public mind than was contained in the document itself. He trusted that the debate on this point would not be long delayed, for before we are aware of it there might be civil war in Kansas.

After reviewing other parts of the message, he hoped it would be understood that on Utah affairs Congress was substantially unanimous, and that would be assured that the government of the United States would not suffer its fame to be tarnished, its power insulted, and the lives of its citizens destroyed by an enemy, entrenched though it be in the Rocky Mountains, and under the forms of the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Mason was free to declare that all information for the last six months relative to Kansas affairs had come from questionable sources. If he understood the President's position, and he thought he did, it was impregnate.

Mr. Trumbull denied that the Legislature of Kansas had authority to initiate the Convention. It was, according to a speech once delivered by Mr. Buchanan himself in the Senate, an act of usurpation.

Congress has repeatedly refused to authorize the people of Kansas to form a State constitution. Much has been said about popular sovereignty, but this now merely amounts, according to the great ex-
positor of the party, to giving the free white people of Kansas the right to determine the condition of a few negroes, while the are precluded from regulating their own institutions in their own way.

Mr. Brown said there seemed to be great anxiety to enter into discussion, and especially to find fault. They had heard the message imperfectly read by the clerk, and they could not properly understand it. He asked the Senators to pause and sleep upon the document before indulging in debate which would go before the country over the telegraph wires, penetrating even Kansas, and giving a tone to public opinion on premises not yet perfectly understood. He asked Senators to reflect before taking their positions and uttering sentiments under circumstances to which he had referred in his motion.

Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Clemens obtained permission to make a personal explanation. He read a letter from his colleague, Mr. Faulkner, asking him to state the facts upon which he, in Democratic caucus, based his conclusions with reference to the statements im-
pugning Mr. Wendell's character. Mr. Clemens is reply agreed to Mr. Faulkner's suggestion to submit to Mr. Wendell, in order to give him an opportunity for vindication, a written statement, of which he read a duplicate, describing the circumstances under which he was on last Saturday approached by a person who said he was interested in procuring the office of printer for Mr. Wendell, and that a pecuniary consideration could be secured for Mr. Clemens's mother in one of two contingencies, viz: 1st, that he should cast his vote for Wendell; or, 2d, abstain from voting at all.

Mr. Clemens, in reply to this, pointed the man to an act of Congress providing pains and penalties for such corrupt approaches, and told him that he had mistaken his man.

Mr. Wendell, in his reply, solemnly protested against such a charge, based on a nameless author, and says if the charges were properly preferred he would promptly refute them. He never had, directly or indirectly, employed any person or agent to procure votes for him.

Mr. Clemens, having finished reading the correspondence, said he never had seen Mr. Wendell to his knowledge, and had no purpose to accomplish other than the faithful discharge of public duty.

He was constrained from exposing the name of the scoundrel who approached him on account of the man's family, who should not be confounded with his guilt. He accepted the statement of Mr. Wendell so far as the denial of all complicity or knowledge of such a proposition was concerned.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, offered a resolution pro-
viding for the appointment of a committee to examine into the subject of public printing. The election of printer is to be postponed until this report shall be made.

He said it was believed that an enormous corrup-
tion was connected with this subject, and hence the necessity of an investigation. The profits accruing were probably \$800,000, and the printer who might be elected to-day could get a quarter million dollars

for his contract.

Mr. Clingman moved to elect a printer first and investigate afterwards.

Mr. Houston, who had moved to proceed to the election of a printer, expressed his willingness to agree to the method just proposed.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, said: "I am a fast friend of Mr. Wendell's, and I stand on his authority that he abhors the action of the caucus, and supports the nomination."

Mr. Keith said that he did not go into the caucus, but he would vote for the nominee because that gentleman suited him.

The debate was here interrupted by the reception of the President's message.

After the document was read, Mr. Pocock appealed to the House to complete its organization by the election of a public printer, after this had been done, he would willingly join with other members in retiring out the extravagance and corruption which is charged to exist in this department.

Mr. Grover advised the House to commence a re-
call in the government printing department by curtailing the enormous expenditures which had created our government into a rival with all the book establish-
ments in the country. Books were sent out by Congressional authority which were really not worth the paper on which they were printed. Without concluding

FROM THE PLAINS AND KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.

A letter to the Republican from the Utah expedition, the main points of which were telegraphed this morning, states that Col. Cook's command was 150 miles west of Fort Laramie, November 3d. So far the traveling was pleasant and easy, but now the weather was growing colder, provoking gales and apparently great hardships are before us. Notwithstanding threats from Salt Lake City, the entire army will proceed as rapidly as the elements and the supply of food will permit, to winter quarters marked out by Col. Johnson on Henry's Fork, Green river. It is rumored that the intention of Brigham Young is to march the troops this winter, as affording the best chance for equal conflict, and then, before reinforcements can be sent in the spring, to destroy all his possessions in Utah and proceed to some other country.

As far as can be ascertained there is but little, if any, diversity of opinion among Southern members; they support the proceedings of the constitutional convention. For the sake of harmony they may, however, modify their tactics; and it is predicted, even at this early period, that they will harmoniously move on to the consummation of the business of the session. But we shall see.

Members of Congress continue to arrive from all sections of the confederacy, and all are preparing for the political events soon to be presented for their consideration.

Much anxiety is naturally manifested concerning the contents of the President's message, for, with the promulgation of the views therein contained, there will be a better understanding of the positions which his political friends respectively occupy.

There are propositions or plans for the fitting up of two theaters. Since the burning of the National, strangers and citizens have been deprived of dramatic luxuries. The time has never been that one such establishment could be well supported; but persons who have a surplus of money are always at liberty to waste it in a manner most in accordance with their fancy.

The new hall of Representatives, but not the committee rooms connected with it, will soon be ready for occupancy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1857.

Kansas—Breakers Ahead—The President and Governor Walker and Senator Douglass—The Message, &c.

The subject of Kansas at present agitates the politicians in Washington, and there can be no doubt that it will distract the Congressional proceedings.

Senator Douglass, it is now well known, stands on the same platform with Governor Walker—committed to the opposition of the proceedings of the Kansas constitutional convention, and in favor of submitting a *constitution* itself to the inhabitants of Kansas for their approval; instead of one clause merely, in order that, by the latter, they may determine whether slavery shall or shall not be incorporated in the charter as one of their "domestic institutions."

It is claimed by Governor Walker and Senator Douglass that full scope should be given to the people; and in this movement they do not stand "solitary and alone." There are Democrats in both Houses who will follow the lead of the "Little Giant," but as to the extent of the defection time alone will conclusively show.

It is said, and I believe with truth, that he will introduce a bill, early in the session, authorizing the printing of a constitution, as in the cases of Oregon and Minnesota. This will temporarily, as I am told, throw the firebrand out of Congress, and may tend to the settlement of the questions which have so intensely agitated the country ever since Kansas was erected into a Territorial government.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1857.

VIRGINIA.—Mr. J. C. Underwood, a citizen and landholder of Virginia, who was expelled from his residence and from the State, during the Presidential canvass, for attending the Republican National Convention as a delegate, has never since been permitted to resume the occupation of his own house, but in his absence has been tried and convicted, by a jury of Clark county, of having *said* that the master has not the right of property in his slave. For this offense the county court has fined him \$300. Meantime, the colonization of Virginia, with settlers from the free States and from foreign countries, proceeds steadily. The Yankees at Ceredo are quietly building a city, and have already issued the first numbers of a newspaper, called the Crescent. Then, too, the Philadelphia concern has commenced operations in Bath county, and the following paragraph from the Weston (Va.) Herald chronicles another phase of the general movement:

There arrived here last week two or three families of Swedes. They bring with them, we are informed, a large amount of specie, and design purchasing land in this or some of the adjoining counties and making Northwestern Virginia their permanent home. In no section of the country are there greater inducements held out to emigrants than in our own.

The Parkersburg Courier, Wheeling Intelligencer, and other Virginia papers express their gratification at these indications, and the Intelligencer particularly observes:

At the rate at which emigration is setting into the counties below, we shall soon be able to command our own terms at Richmond, and abolish all those despotic provisions as those which fine a man \$300 for daring to say, above his breath, that his soul is his own.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Harding Johnson, a retired merchant of Cincinnati, committed suicide on Monday evening by drowning himself, caused by pecuniary distress. Mr. Johnson some years since became security for a friend, and he was reduced to poverty by having to meet his demand. In addition to this, his house was burned. He left a large family. Mr. Wm. Wetmore, a merchant of New York, committed suicide on Saturday morning by cutting his throat with a razor.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.—The Supreme Court of New York has reaffirmed the previous decision in the Lemmon slave case, declaring the slaves entitled to their liberty, and denying the right of transit to the owners of that species of property. Judge Roosevelt dissented. The case now goes to the Court of Appeals—hence probably to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The following we take from the Paris letter in the New York Commercial:

The journals have all published lately the account of the expulsion M. Froebel, an American citizen, from Frankfort-on-the-Main, by the police of that city, as a dangerous political refugee. This I believe is true; but they added that the American Consul at that city had demanded his passports in consequence, which is not true. The American consular agent at that point went to inquire of the police the reason for the expulsion of M. Froebel, and, when he learned them, withdrew. Of the merits of this difficulty I know nothing.

I believe I have already mentioned to you the extraordinary trial lately in progress in the department of Aine, in France, in which fourteen prisoners were accused of five murders and fifty robberies with violence and otherwise. This was in fact a band of brigands who managed to exist in a peaceful neighborhood simply by the fear their names inspired, until their depredations became so bold that the local authorities were compelled to call into requisition extraordinary means for their arrest. They were nearly all relatives, father, brothers, sisters, sons-in-law, and brothers-in-law. An old man, the leading spirit of the band, and one of the most terrible of the others, were condemned at the conclusion of the trial, two days ago, to the guillotine, while a son was condemned to imprisonment for life, and several of the others to long terms of imprisonment. Lemaire, one of the band, avowed in court that being the strongest he was always charged with the killing.

SINGULAR STORY.—A young girl, 17 years of age, of a good family, and, as far as we can learn, of irreproachable character, is reported as the subject of the following adventures. She lives with her parents in the upper part of the city, and early on fast Saturday evening rode down in a city railroad car to reach a bookstore where she wished to make a purchase. Before she alighted from the car, she was left alone with an individual in male costume, who addressed some remarks to her, which the girl, who is said to be hard of hearing, understood to be, "Will you get out and walk with me?" Frightened at this address, she shrank from her persecutor, who remarked, "I will have you yet." She related the circumstance on her return, and her elder sister at once placed a veto upon her leaving home again after dark. On Monday morning she left home as usual for school, but had not proceeded far before the same individual accosted her; she attempted to run, but he seized hold of her, and, to prevent her from giving an alarm, placed a cloth over her face. She supposed that this was wet with chloroform, as she remembers no more until she came to herself in a house in Baxter street. A new domestic, ignorant of the character of the house, had been hired at this place on the same day, with whom the girl made friends, and whose bed she shared on Monday and Tuesday nights. Meantime she had been missed and a reward of fifty dollars was offered for information leading to her recovery. The domestic saw the advertisement, took the girl's rings to her friends as proof of her identity, and thus obtained her release. She had not been maltreated except in being threatened and restrained of her liberty. If this story be correct, it shows the necessity of a more adequate protection for innocent school girls than has heretofore been deemed requisite. In this connection, however, we may be permitted to say that we have witnessed a levity of conduct on the part of young girls in the cars and other public places, which cannot be too strongly condemned. It is generally the result of mere thoughtlessness—an overflow of exuberance of spirits—but it is often taken by the depraved of the other sex as an advance toward an improper intimacy.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

ECLIPSES.—In the year 1858 there will be four eclipses—two of the sun and two of the moon:

1st. A partial eclipse of the moon, February 27th, only partly visible in the United States. The moon will rise partly eclipsed, which will take place generally after the time of the greatest phase. Its magnitude will be 0.333 of moon diameter, on the south limb.

2d. An annular eclipse of the sun, March 15th. The sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian, in longitude 8° 46' west of Greenwich, latitude 45° 44' north. In some parts of the United States the sun will be partially eclipsed.

3d. A partial eclipse of the moon, August 24th. The magnitude of the eclipse will be 0.470 of moon diameter, on the northern limb. At some places the first contact with the Penumbra will not be visible; but to most places in the United States the whole eclipse will be visible.

4th. A total eclipse of the sun, September 7th. In longitude 40° 51' west of Greenwich, latitude 30° 55' south. This eclipse will be total on the meridian. The sun will be centrally eclipsed in the southern hemisphere only.—*Mississippi Almanac*.

Diplomatic.—A verdant Yankee expectant for office was advised the other day to apply for the Consulship at the Lobo Islands, vice *Guano*, removed. He had his letter written before he discovered the joke.

ITEMS.

A dentist named E. Osgood was cowhided at Boston on Friday last by Samuel S. Jeffords, for attempting to kiss his wife whilst performing an operation on her teeth.

A rather amusing result of the system of electing judges has occurred in New York. A certain obscure limb of the law named Finn, taking advantage of the fact that no nominations had been made by either of the judiciary conventions to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge Oakley, thus having been omitted at the special request of the other judges, so that his widow might draw his salary, nominated himself in a private sort of manner, and succeeded in obtaining at the late election 92 votes, by virtue of which he claims to be elected, as undoubtedly he is, a judge of the superior court for the balance of Judge Oakley's term, which expires this month. Whether he will take a seat on the bench remains to be seen. The other judges have held a meeting upon the subject, and it is supposed Mr. Finn will be bought off.

Serious Error.—The Charlottesville Jeffersonian learns that, by a miscalculation of the auditor, there will be a deficit in the State Treasury of \$400,000. In estimating the wants of the State, he omitted \$200,000 for the James river and Kanawha Company, which the State is guaranteed to pay, and also omitted to make provision for the sinking fund. He estimated the amount on hand at the end of the present year to be \$500,000, when it is only \$37,000.

Col. Fremont is now in Boston. The Post says he has been made a knight of the "Sons of Malta."

Exchange.

The Colonel has been so long on the plains that we supposed he had long ago attained that distinction. He certainly possesses all the qualifications for it in an eminent degree.

A countryman took his seat at a hotel table opposite to a gentleman who was indulging in a bottle of wine. Supposing the wine to be common property, our unsophisticated country friend helped himself to it with the other gentleman's glass. "That's cool," exclaimed the owner of the wine, indignantly. "Yes," said the other, solemnly, "I should think there was ice in it."

A bill prohibiting the issue of notes for less than \$5 and the circulation of bank notes of other States less than that denomination has been ordered to a third reading in the Alabama House of Representatives.

An Execution in Hartford Two Hundred Years Ago.—From the Diary of John Hull, Treasurer and Mintmaster of Massachusetts, recently published by the American Antiquarian Society, we take the following item: "1757, 23d of 2d (i.e. April 23d). We received letters from Hartford, and understand that the work of reconciliation (in the Church) went very slowly forward. We also heard that at a town called Farmington, near Hartford, an Indian was so bold as to kill an English woman great with child, and likewise her maid, and also sorely wounded a little child—all within their house—and then fired the house, which also fired some other houses or barns. The Indians were apprehended, delivered up the murderer, who was brought to Hartford, and (after he had his right hand cut off) was, with an axe, knocked on the head by the executioner."

Lola Montez to be Married.—The Philadelphia Bulletin announces the approaching marriage of Lola Montez. The happy man on this occasion is said to be a foreign gentleman of rank and fortune. Lola is about going back to Europe.

We learn by a special morsel to the Philadelphia Ledger, that Professor Morse, the inventor of the Morseograph, has retired from the direction of the Transatlantic Morseographic Company. The morsel says that "the motives for the step have not transpired."

The Fever at Lisbon.—The telegraph from Lisbon is full of dismal news to the yellow fever, which had spread beyond the capital. The last reports of the fever show 223 new cases, 80 deaths, and 116 cures, in 24 hours, up to 10 P. M. on the 7th. The weather does not appear to have continued sufficiently cool to have any beneficial effect upon the epidemic, which continued to suspend all but absolutely unavoidable commercial operations.

According to a letter from Madame Ida Pfeiffer, dated Tana-nariva (Madagascar), June 23d, the well-known traveler was very happy there, and highly content with her reception. On the day previous to her writing, she had been summoned to court to play on the piano, which she had done with so much success that the Queen sent her a quantity of fowl and eggs as a mark of her satisfaction.

LOEFFNER'S TRIAL.—The Cincinnati papers have been occupied for a week past with reports of the trial of Loeffner, who stands charged with murdering his wife and Mr. Horton, his employer. The Times contains the fullest report, which is to be issued in pamphlet form. The plea set up by the defense is insanity. The Times makes the following comments on the testimony:

Competent and reliable witnesses have testified that they knew Loeffner as a boy in Germany, and that his conduct there was very singular. His mother believed in witchcraft, and so did his son. Since Loeffner's residence in this city he seems to have been constantly troubled with witches, and to the few persons with whom he would converse confidentially, this was almost his entire subject of conversation. He was firmly impressed with the idea that his wife was a witch, which Mr. Horton, who formerly employed him, was in league with the devil, and combined with his wife to torment him and destroy his peace. Sleep or awake he saw them in various forms crossing his path, and constantly knew they were attempting to take his life.

Under these circumstances, we can imagine the torture of the unfortunate woman who became his wife and victim. Suspecting her soon after their marriage of being a witch, he looked upon her with suspicion. Day and night it was the burden of his conversation. He imagined her changing her form, flying away on a broomstick, or attempting to take his life by strangulation while he slept, or by poison when awake. He gathered the earth, where her foot had left an impress, and taking it to a friend, begged him to dry it in his chimney corner, and thus put an end to her career and his sufferings; he consulted books on witchcraft, for the same purpose, and purchased advice and protection from what are known as "witch doctors." It is also in evidence, that awakening one night, he imagined his wife was attempting to choke him with a thread, and roughly seizing her in her sleep, threw her headlong out of the bed, for which act he was arrested by the police and imprisoned.

Added to this, were the frequent outbreaks of a fiery jealousy, which led him to not only accuse his wife of infidelity, but to shamelessly retail his infamous suspicions to her neighbors. And thus the poor woman was constantly troubled by her witch-stricken husband; and it is not in the least surprising that, having sought and obtained refuge under the roof of Mr. Norton, with whose family she had made her home before marriage, she dreaded to accompany her husband to his house, the evening previous to the murder. She must have suspected or at least feared his bloody design.

There is no doubt of Loeffner's belief in witchcraft. His countenance indicates a low degree of intellect, and that, low as it is, it has never been cultivated. He is an ignorant, low-bred, superstitious man, with just such a mind as would feast upon the supernatural. Witchcraft was taught him by his mother's lips, and from his earliest childhood it has haunted and tormented him. He suspected his best friends of being leagued with the evil powers, and he transformed every dog and cat into an infernal messenger, dispatched by the evil one to torment him.

The testimony, in our opinion, fully confirms this, and at once removes from the memory of his victims the suspicions of illicit connection which his assertions have cast upon them.

Whether his belief in witchcraft so deranges his mind as to make him irresponsible to the law, is the question to be decided. On other matters he has been as rational as the ordinary run of people of his educational advancement, and when it was out of his head he conversed reasonably enough.

ITEMS.

SAY NOTHING ABOUT THE BRIDGE.—John Owens, the comedian, had been to Paris, and, after a swift and agreeable passage across the Atlantic, arrived at the pier of the Collin line of steamers, in the North river, at New York. As he was leaning on the railing, like Jester in the balcony scene, "his cheek upon his hand," and feasting himself that he had reached his native land once more in safety, one of those amiable gentlemen who signalize themselves by poking whips in the faces of travelers by way of catching their eyes and securing the privilege of smashing their luggage, clambered over the rail, and, giving our friend a gentle slap on the back, said:

"Have a carriage, hal?"
John, being knocked quite out of his reverie and nearly out of all the breath in his body by this courteous salutation, stood for a moment speechless; and the coachee, scanning his costume and the cut of his whiskers, evidently began to think he was a Frenchman. Owens perceived this, and immediately determined to humor the idea and have some fun out of it.

"Carriaghe! 'Tat eez ze carriaghe?"

"John, being knocked quite out of his reverie and nearly out of all the breath in his body by this courteous salutation, stood for a moment speechless; and the coachee, scanning his costume and the cut of his whiskers, evidently began to think he was a Frenchman. Owens perceived this, and immediately determined to humor the idea and have some fun out of it.

"'Alas! Ooh! Oui, ouil! To ze hotel! Tres bien! You sal make me come to ze hotel. Metropolitain, eh? You know where is ze Metropolitain?"

"The Metropolitain? Of course! Take you there in a jiffy! Show your baggage. Come along, Mounseur!"

"'Oui, ouil! zat all very good. But how mosch, for take moimme et mon bagazhe to ze Metropolitain?"

"Three dollars! That's all!"

"Tre dollars! Mon Dieu! Zat is to mosch for ze leethal ways to zet hotel!"

"A little ways! My eyes! Why, do you happen to know, Mounseur, about how fur it is—say? Why?" continued coachee, rising in excitement, as he proceeded with his pantomime description of the perils to be encountered in a journey from the foot of Warren street to the Metropolitan Hotel, "there ain't no less than three bridges to cross, and ever so much toll to pay before you get there!"

"What zat you call ze bridzhe, and ze toll, eh?" interrupted John.

"The bridge? Why (gesticulating), high up, sel Water running under, so! Cross over! Stop! Pay money every time!"

"I tell you what it is, coachee," says the wag, resuming his natural voice, "I'll give you fifty cents!"

The scamp was dumb-founded for a second; but seeing that he was "sold," and that if he rode rusty he would find himself in an awkward fix, putting his hand to his mouth, and whispering confidently to Jack, he said, with a wink that spoke volumes—"Call it seventy-five cents, and say nothing, you know, about the bridgess!"

[From the Courier Des Etats Unis.]

FRENCH GOSSIP.—The Gothic Almanac for 1858, which has just appeared, counts forty-eight Emperors, Kings, Grand Dukes, and reigning princes in Europe, including the Emperor of Brazil.

The oldest of these sovereigns is the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born the 12th of August, 1779, and after him the King of Wurtemburg, who was born the 27th of September, 1781.

The Prince whose reign has been the longest is Prince Schaumburg Lippe, his accession dates from the 13th of February, 1787.

The King of the Belgians, from the 16th of December, 1790, occupies the sixth rank; the King of Prussia the eleventh. The youngest princes are the King of Prussia, born Sept. 16th, 1837, and the Duke of Parma, July 9th, 1848.

The Ladies' Dresses.—In the feminine world the great subject of conversation is the remark of the Empress to Augustine Brohan, one of the arbiters of the good taste at the theater and the city, that "probably dresses would be without founces this winter." In fact the new dresses of her gracious majesty are widowed of these external ornaments. But the crinoline preserves its clandestine empire at the court as well as the city. We cannot therefore say entirely with Moliere:

"We live under a prince, the enemy of fraud."

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—The discovery of gold in California, though it has enriched the nation, has been attended with disaster to the discoverers. Capt. Sutter, in whose mill flame the first gold was found which gave rise to the California fever and peopled that region, has been entirely ruined by the turn that events have since taken. In an account which he gives of the effect upon himself, he says it broke up his labors, stopped his tannery, left his mills deserted, and from the prospect of being the richest man on the Pacific, he is now hopelessly ruined. Marshall, the man who made the discovery, is hardly any better off. At this very moment, robbed of every dollar and every foot he possessed, he would not have, but for the daily charity of comparative strangers, even a cabin in which to lay his head at night. Sutter says that it was in a conversation with Marshall that Hargraves, the discoverer of gold in Australia, first obtained the idea of seeking for the precious metal in that country. Mr. Hargraves, for his discovery, received from the British Government the sum of £5,000 (\$25,000), and from the Australian government \$10,000 (\$50,000)—making \$75,000.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S GALLANTRY.—The following is a copy of a note by Benjamin Franklin, the original of which, in French, (bad French, Lola Montez says) is still preserved in a library at Paris:

"Mr. Franklin never forgot any party at which Madame Helvetius is to be. He believes even that, if he was engaged to go to Paradi's this morning, he would make supplication to be permitted to remain upon earth until half past one, to receive the embrace which she has been so good as to promise upon meeting him at Monsieur Turgot's."

This ought not to be anything remarkable in France. The "charming Lady Montague" relates that she wished to write a note to a French lady, while she was in Paris, expressing her regret that she could not see her. The form of expression used was, "I deeply regret that I cannot see you." On showing the note to the Parisian waiter, Lady Montague says he shook his head, with, "Ah! mi ladi, you should say I am in despair that I cannot see you"—to which form the note was immediately altered.

DEBTS OF THE DIFFERENT NATIONS IN 1857.

AMERICA.

United States....\$3,373,516,000 Granada....\$36,000,000

Bolivia....5,739,000 Guatemala....2,852,400

Brazil....59,491,900 Mexico....78,222,400

Chile....8,300,000 Peru....17,382,300

Ecuador....15,321,600 Venezuela....18,157,200

EUROPE.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet
Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

May 26 d&w&ew&db&v

Last, Positive, and only Call.

All persons owing accounts to Mad. A. Jones are
requested to settle them at once, as all debts due her
and will be paid on the 10th of December will be sued for with
out reserve.

During my absence the settlement of the above will be
attended to by Mr. S. T. Brannon, of Brannon & That-
cher, 433 Main street.

H. S. MOORE

notes & b&v Assigns of E. F. & Mad. A. Jones.

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
72 Thirdstreet, near Market, Louisville,
Kentucky.

Great care is taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-
tive Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in every superior
manner.

17 wj& d&b&v

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME
TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR
THE SEASON!

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND
HIGH PRICES!

We have just received a supply of Coal from SYRA-
CUSE and GENEVA, and will, with our regu-
lar supplies of PITTSBURG and SPILLIN, make our as-
sortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are
uniform and AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.

W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of
Main and Sixth streets, Heywood's new
block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of
the Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

244 b&v Jan 14 w& PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
having increased their facilities, are
now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve
Pianos per week. We would respectfully
inform our wholesale and retail pur-
chasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the
increased demand for our instruments.

As regards our pianos, we would respectfully
inform the fact that in the last five years we have re-
ceived the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with
the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Waterroom corner of Main and
Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
244 b&v Jan 14 w& PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
BYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND
FEVER AND AQUE;

And the various affections consequent upon a disorderly
STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such an Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colic,
Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Debility, Convul-
sions, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheu-
matic, Neuralgic Affections, it has innumerable in-
stances, proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a
decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strict
scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated
Dissertation on the Bitterness of Bitterness, by the
Rev. Dr. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., First Pres-
ident of the American Bible Union. Cloth, \$1.25; full gilt,
\$2.40.

Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the under-
signed, under the firm of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., was dis-
solved by mutual consent on the 30th of November, 1857.

The business will be continued at the old stand by
HAYES & CRAIG, who have the settlement of the busi-
ness.

E. J. HAYES,
A. CRAIG,
O. TRUMAN.

FURS BELOW COST!

It is high time too large a stock for the
season, and the largest portion of our
FURS being on commission, we have de-
termined to sell FURS BELOW COST

FOR CASH for the next thirty days. The manufacturers for
whom we are selling these FURS, will not have the
same in stock again less than one month, and
will also sell MISSES' BEAVER and FELT HATS and CAPS
and CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS and CAPS of
every description AT COST.

HAYES & CRAIG.

Magazines.

CALL and purchase back numbers of Harper's and Go-
dew's Monthly and complete your sets for
CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

Renew Your Subscriptions.

NOW is the time to subscribe for each of the valuable
Magazines published in this or the other country for
1858.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

New Books! New Books!

THE Saint and the Saviour, or the Progress of the Soul
in the Kingdom of Jesus, by the Rev. Chas. H.
Spurgeon. Price \$1.

Fast Day Sermon, preached before twenty-four thou-
sand persons in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, by the Rev.
Chas. H. Spurgeon. 25c.

The Life of Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., First Pres-
ident of the American Bible Union. Cloth, \$1.25; full gilt,
\$2.40.

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Price \$1.

The Acts of the Apostles Explained, by Rev. J. Addison
Alexander. 2 vols. \$2.50.

Scripture Characters, by Rev. R. S. Candish, D. D., Ed.
Price \$1.25.

The War Trail, by Capt. Mayne Reid. Price \$1.25.

Wendy Brook, by Mary J. Holmes. \$1.

Language of Flower. 65c.

Garden Flowers. 65c.

Antique Views. 40c.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON,
137 Main street, near Market.

New Books! New Books!

THE HUNTERS HAVE COME.

WE are in receipt this day of 20 dozen Quails, 10 dozen
Grouse, and 3 fine fat Pheasants, which we are prepared
to serve up in our Restaurant or to private families upon
short notice.

180. RUEFER & MYERS.

N. B. We shall be in daily receipt as above, together
with every other variety of game incident to the season.

R. & M. &

LADIES' FINE SILK HEEL GAITERS—A new supply received and for sale
low by OWEN & WOOD.

MEN'S BOYS', and YOUTH'S PRIME TUCK
BOOTS—A fine assortment yet for sale at
OWEN & WOOD'S.

OVER-SHOES—Men's plain and rubber-
bottom Buffalo Over-Shoes for sale at our
usual low prices.

OWEN & WOOD.

COTTONS,
LINENS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
FLANNELS,
STAPLES,
DOMESTICS
at
Reduced Prices
at
MARTIN & PENTON'S.

527 Main street.

527 Main street.</p

